

duration, did not end in a stupor so profound, as the infant could be roused from time to time; and it could be perceived, too, that it became less and less oppressive and heavy at each succeeding return of it. The symptoms continued from this time to ameliorate sensibly, and without the least evidence that nausea existed—an event to have been expected from such large quantities of emetic medicines then present in the stomach. At the expiration of twelve hours from the time of discontinuing all remedies, except the means for husbanding and promoting the warmth of the still cool extremities, the bowels suddenly gave way, and a most active and rapidly repeated catharsis came on. This continued with little abatement for six or seven hours; with its accession, the comatose symptoms disappeared; and by the third hour of its duration, every symptom of the original disease had greatly ameliorated. In six or seven hours from the commencement of the catharsis, the child was perfectly relieved of every sign of croup; only exhibiting a mucous rhonchus when it coughed. The catharsis was suffered to take its course, though mucilaginous drinks and free dilution with warm milk greatly moderated its painful terminations and gripings. It was succeeded by a diarrhœa, which continued two or three days, emitting occasionally sanguineous tingsings of the dejections, attended with a very slight prolapsus ani. The continuation of the milk diet, and mucilaginous drinks, with occasional doses of oil, finally relieved the affection of the bowels: in two weeks the infant perfectly recovered, except slight debility."

Well may the author observe that the preceding case "furnishes new evidence of the astonishing resources of the infantile constitution, and its [the infantile constitution] *tenaciousness of life*, in many of its violent diseases." The author is, we conceive, equally correct in terming the cure "accidental," but we cannot coincide with him in the following opinion: "Had the treatment in the case here reported," he observes, "been only bold and energetic in the common acceptation of the terms, the child must certainly have perished; nothing but a plan of treatment characterized by the extreme degree of temerity, or ultra energetic, could have arrested so formidable a disease." This very case is calculated to inspire us with the highest estimate of the remedial powers of nature. But we will not pursue the subject. The case is particularly valuable if properly viewed, for the reflections to which it is likely to give rise.

We had just finished writing the preceding remarks when we received an urgent message, requesting our immediate attendance on a child represented as dying. We found the little patient, a girl 3 years of age, almost pulseless, her skin cold and covered with a clammy sweat, and her countenance ghastly. We were informed that she had been attacked with croup, and that the mother had given her Cox's hive syrup, at first in doses of 15 drops at intervals, and finding that this did not vomit her, had increased the dose. The whole quantity taken was but little more than half an ounce. Vomiting finally came on—this was followed by purging, and she had been operated on almost incessantly in this way for two hours, when the parents became alarmed and sent for us. A mustard pediluvium, a mustard sinapism to the stomach, and cold green tea—a teaspoonful at intervals—soon brought on a reaction and quieted the stomach; and at our visit seven hours afterwards, we found our patient playing with her toys; and the next day was perfectly well. Here all the symptoms of poisoning with tartar emetic were produced by little more than half a grain of this article, administered through a space of upwards of 30 hours, and in a child much older than in the subject of the case commented on.

*Tribute of Respect to Professor Mott on the eve of his departure for Europe.*—Our distinguished collaborator, Professor Mott, has been compelled to return to Europe. His health, which had been completely re-established during his late residence there, has a second time given way under the fatigues and anxieties of an extensive practice. A number of gentlemen who had graduated from his office, having resolved to obtain his portrait, prior to his sailing, appointed a committee to inform Dr. Mott, who accordingly sat to Mr. INMAN for that purpose.—After the picture was completed, a large number of the profession assembled at the Governor's Room of the New York Hospital, on Saturday afternoon, the 17th Sept. to see the Portrait, and hear the reading of the following Address to Dr. Mott, in the presence of its signers. The reply, which was delivered under the influence of the deepest feeling, by which he was prevented for some time from

proceeding, is highly appropriate; and at its conclusion, the Doctor was so completely overcome by his emotions, as to be obliged to retire hastily from the salutations of his attached friends.

The peculiarity of the occasion, the associations awakened, the place of the occurrence, and the character of Dr. Mott, private and professional, conspired to render the scene in the highest degree impressive and interesting. The testimonial of regard thus spontaneously offered, reflects the greatest honour both upon the preceptor and his pupils. We join with them in wishing him a speedy restoration to health and to his own home.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Sir,—We, your former pupils, associating with the period during which we were students in your office, some of the dearest recollections of our lives, beg leave to thank you for the readiness with which, at considerable inconvenience to yourself, you consented to oblige us by sitting for your portrait. Having ever entertained the utmost respect for your moral character, gratitude and affection for your uniform kindness and affability towards us, and the most exalted opinion of your medical reputation, we deeply sympathise with you in, and regret the painful necessity which again compels you, after so very brief an interval, to seek in a foreign land the health which is denied to you here. Scarcely have our pleasurable emotions at your safe return subsided, ere we are again informed of your sudden departure from among us, and for an indefinite period.

Under these circumstances, sir, it was resolved at a meeting of your numerous pupils, to obtain this memorial of our respected preceptor, by which, in his absence, we might recall forcibly to our recollection the features of one so dear to our hearts.—The eminent artist by whom the picture has been executed has done perfect justice to our feelings, to his subject, and to himself. If it should not displease the great Disposer of events in his wisdom, to permit us to behold the original once more, we shall at last possess the *vera effigies* of the friend to whom we were united by the most kindly ties, of the instructor by whose wise counsel and brilliant example we had profited so often, of the surgeon of whose fame, not we alone, but his country and the world have reason to be proud. We will cause it, sir, to be suspended in company with the resemblances of the departed Bard, Post, Mitchell and Hosack, your illustrious contemporaries, from these walls of the Library of this Institution, of which, for nearly thirty years, you have been one of the greatest ornaments; in which, your gentleness and consummate skill have been so long displayed; which is the scene of some of those great triumphs, that have stamped your name for ever in bright and indelible characters on the pages of Surgical History. Thence it will be gazed upon with pleasure, by all who have known your person or your reputation, affording a useful model for the imitation of the rising generation, and a proof of the regard of those by whom it was given.

You carry with you, Sir, in your approaching departure, our affectionate regrets. We shall look with the deepest anxiety for accounts of your welfare, and for the period, not, we trust, very far distant, when you will return to resume your lofty rank in your profession, and again dispense to the community, unchecked by further interruption, the benefits of your unexceeded skill and experience. We unfeignedly hope, that there is yet before you a long career of usefulness, in which your just fame, so sacred in your eyes, will, if it cannot be increased, be at least sustained.

With most sincere wishes for the complete restoration of your own health, and the preservation of that your family; with every sentiment of esteem and affection, and recommending you to the protection of a merciful Father, we bid you sir, a sorrowful FAREWELL.

David L. Rogers; Lawrence Proudfoot; Ebenezer Storer; Augustus A. Adee, U. S. N.; John M. Cornelison; John C. Fanning; John W. Schmidt, Jr.; Minturn Post; James B. Kissam; Wm. Currie Roberts; James Quackinbush; Wm. A. Mathews; George W. Hodgson; John T. Kneeland; Richard F. Cooke; John Carnoghan; D. Masterton Schoonmaker; Albert G. Greenly; James Bolton; James Mason.

DR. MOTT'S REPLY.

"Gentlemen,—Neither time nor circumstance, can ever efface the grateful recol-

lections of this day. They will sink deeper and remain more lastingly associated with my best feelings, than any event of my life. The warm and generous sentiments which you now express, and the lofty encomiums you bestow on my professional character, I could humbly wish better to deserve. May you all, my friends and pupils, receive and merit a more abundant meed of praise.

If my feeble exertions and example, be in the least meritorious, and worthy of imitation, I entreat you in kindness and affection to enter the field; lend a helping hand, and cultivate it. My day of labour at present is over, perhaps never to return.—The mental and bodily fatigues of thirty winters, have broken my health, and I now retire as a broised reed, almost useless. Reluctantly indeed, I leave the scene of action, my country and my home. I do it only from a paramount sense of the duty I owe myself and my family; and with a strong hope that time, leisure and relaxation will restore my wonted energies to their usual vigour. As soon as this shall be accomplished, it is my intention to return to the land of my birth, and the exercise of my profession.

Adieu, my friends—that the God of Heaven may prosper you in every good undertaking, is the wish of him, who now bids you a sincere and an affectionate FAREWELL."

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*Dr. Littell's Manual of the Diseases of the Eye.*—We recommend this very neatly printed little volume to the attention of the profession. From the cursory examination we have been able to give it, it appears to exhibit in a compendious form, the usual symptoms of the various affections of the eyes and the principal remedies and operations resorted to for their relief. The style may be commended for its clearness and perspicuity. We shall probably notice it more particularly hereafter.

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*University of Pennsylvania.*—Four hundred and one students have matriculated the present session in the medical department of this institution.

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*Transylvania University.*—The number of medical students in this institution the present session is 212.

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*College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of the State of New York, in Fairfield, Herkimer county.*—There were 161 students the past session (1836-7) in this school. At the commencement, on the 2nd February, 1836, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon 30.

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*Lithotripsy.*—Dr. RAYNOLD has twice performed the operation of lithotripsy since the publication of our last number. We are promised reports of these cases for our next.

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*Properties of Caoutchouc as an external irritant.*—Dr. CHASE, in a paper recently read before the Philadelphia Medical Society, extols the efficacy of sheet caoutchouc as an application for the relief of chronic local pains, gout, rheumatism, &c. He employs the sheet caoutchouc, which is applied to the painful part and secured with a common roller bandage, or adhesive strips. In a few days, considerable redness of the skin is produced, followed by a vesicular eruption, the vesicles of which vary from the size of a pin's head to that of a small pea. Further experiments should be made with this article.

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*Select Medical Library and Eclectic Journal of Medicine.*—This is the title of a periodical publication recently commenced in this city by Messrs. Haswell & Barrington, and edited by Dr. John Bell. It appears in monthly numbers of 240 pages each, of which 36 are devoted to journal matter, and the remaining 204 to the reprint of some medical work. The first work that has been selected is the Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, by the late Dr. Armstrong; and this is to be followed by Observations on the principal Medical Institutions of the continent of Europe, by Edwin Lee. Dr. Bell has much experience as an editor, and is an industrious student. Subscription \$10 per annum.